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(b) how many secondary-grade trained graduates there are now in service;

(c) whether such secondary-grade trained graduates are debarred from rising to the said senior grade; and

(d) whether they require to be exempted from passing the L.T. Degree Examination before being promoted to the said senior grades?

A.—(a), (c) & (d) The Government have directed that the time-scales of pay sanctioned for Deputy Inspectors of Schools (Senior Grade) should be applied only to persons who have passed their B.A. or M.A. Degree examination and have also passed the L.T. Degree examination. When qualified men are not available, untrained graduates and persons holding secondary grade teachers' certificates may be appointed as Deputy Inspectors of Schools (Senior Grade) with the previous sanction of the Government.

(b) There are now five graduates with trained teachers' certificate of the secondary grade in service.

*Working of the Reorganized Scheme of Assistant and Special Lecturers in the Law College.*

\* 1291 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law College Reorganization Committee recommended Rs. 300 as the minimum salary for Assistant Lecturers in the Law College;

(b) if so, why the salary was fixed at Rs. 20<sup>1</sup> per mensem contrary to the recommendations of the said Committee, and whether the Government will lay on the table a copy of the report of the Law College Reorganization Committee and the orders passed thereon by the Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that Assistant Professors and Lecturers of Arts Colleges who do the same amount of work draw a higher salary than the Assistant Lecturers of the Law College;

(d) the number of lectures delivered by each of the Assistant Lecturers during the last two years and the number of lectures delivered by each of the Special Lecturers during the same period and the amount of the remuneration drawn by each of the Assistant and Special Lecturers; and the average attendance of the law students at the lectures delivered by both types of lecturers;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Law College Reorganization Committee recommended that Special Lecturers should be men of repute having made research in some particular branch of legal study;

(f) whether it is a fact that despite such a recommendation of the Reorganization Committee, a few of the Special Lecturers appointed were just Assistant Professors and Professors drawing a salary of Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 a month before the reorganization took place;

(g) whether it is a fact that persons are recommended and appointed as Special Lecturers during the middle of the academic year, and called upon to deliver a few lectures on any subject of their own choice at about the fag end of the year;

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(h) whether it is a fact that the Law College Reorganization Committee has recommended that a person once appointed as Assistant Lecturer should be continued so long as he cares to serve in the college and that his appointment should be automatically renewed at the end of three years except for special reasons;

(i) whether the Government propose to give effect to this recommendation; and

(j) whether they will call for a report on the working of the Reorganized Scheme of Assistant and Special Lecturers in the Law College?

**A.—(a) Yes.**

(b) The Government fixed the salary of Assistant Lecturers at Rs. 200 a month after taking into account all relevant considerations and also the evidence of the witnesses before the Committee.

The report of the Committee and G.O. No. 1702, Law (Education), dated 5th November 1924, passing orders thereon have been placed on Editors' Table.

(c) Assistant Lecturers in the Law College are part-time officers, while Lecturers and Assistant Professors in the Arts Colleges are whole-time officers of Government. The former are allowed the privilege of private practice. There cannot therefore be any proper comparison between the two classes of officers in respect of the work done or the salary paid.

(d) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1561, Law (Education), dated 17th August 1926, and G.O. No. 1589, dated 16th August 1927, which have been placed on Editors' Table. The Government are not in possession of any particulars other than those given in these reports.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to paragraphs 3 and 7 of the report of the Law College Reorganization Committee placed on Editors' Table.

(f) Special Lecturers are appointed by the Law College Council in view of their reputation for scholarship in particular branches of legal study. The fact that some of the gentlemen selected as Special Lecturers were once on the staff of the Law College cannot operate as a disqualification.

(g) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 8 of the Report of the Law College Reorganization Committee and to paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1702, Law (Education), dated 5th November 1924. The syllabus of special lectures has to be approved by the Law College Council. No definite period has been fixed for the delivery of the lectures.

(h) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 6 of the Report of the Law College Reorganization Committee.

(i) Rule 9 of the rules regulating the constitution and working of the Madras Law College provides that Assistant Lecturers shall ordinarily hold office for three years and that they will be eligible for re-appointment at the end of the period.

(j) The annual reports submitted to Government give an account of the working of the College after its reorganization. The Government see no reason for calling for a special report.